

## Some Bible Stories

By the Rev. Geo. A. Wooster.

Boston is the acknowledged seat of learning and culture in this country—shamelessly acknowledged as such by itself—and hence it was with no little interest that many a Bible reader some time ago encountered in the daily papers an item which stated that in a "symposium" or referendum among teachers in the aforesaid "Athens of America" it had been voted that the Bible is one of the twenty-five best books in the world. Nor was the interest of the reverent student of the Word at all decreased by the evident surprise with which certain learned circles received the news that the Bible had worn this rare mark of favor.

It is plain that in spite of the marvelous history of this sacred volume it does not stand very high in the esteem of a certain type of professors—the type which "professes" to make standing discourses every morning before breakfast in neutral places, for example, the type of Prof. Jacques Loeb, of the University of Chicago.

The profound moral and spiritual experiences of which the Scriptures are the repository and the true and faithful record leave no impression upon the shallow varieties of the professorial mind, and hence leave no impression upon a perhaps considerably portion of the culture of Boston.

And yet, to how many millions of human beings engaged in a stern and faithful struggle not with professorial theories and speculations, but with sin, sorrow, sickness, poverty, bereavement, and the other realities of life, what a tremendous living fact this Book of books is, and how insignificant are all the other books that have ever been written compared with it in the influence that it and they have wielded on human character and ideas in the course of human history. Truly the work of this great and divine Book of glad tidings has not yet been completed, for the world has not yet been made all God's and there are millions of hearts in which the Prince of Peace has not yet been crowned king. But no other conquest equals his conquest; no other worldly power matches his power; no other force has been one-hundredth as mighty a factor as his gentle spirit in the construction of human laws and human institutions, or entered so largely into the fabric of civilization.

So when the culture of New England or the culture of any other portion of our country or any other land condescends to recognize the Bible as one of the twenty-five or one of the hundred best books, it condescends to recognize the book which has made all the others possible. How absurd the condescension of scholars to humanity's living needs and living experiences, anyhow. Mrs. Margaret Bottoms probably knew all that a certain professor knew when she replied to his supercilious question as to whether she really believed the Bible, "Yes, I do; I know the author."

After all, the faults that the learned higher critics find in the Bible they do not go to its roots. Many of them have asserted that it's geology and astron-

omy are such that they cannot read it, but if they will read it as Mrs. Bottoms did, they will find geology and astronomy but for moral and spiritual regeneration—in short, for the Bread of Life—they will not be troubled by any doubts as to whether it is eligible to professorial endorsement for inclusion in academy libraries.

They tell a story of a trader who in passing a converted cannibal in Africa asked him what he was doing. "Oh, I am reading the Bible," the ex-cannibal answered. "That book is out of date in my country," said the foreigner. "If it had been out of date here," said the African to the European, "you would have been eaten long ago." Another story tells of a woman in India who said to a missionary: "Our old men say you come and carry us away with your religion. But it is nothing said by you that carries us away and makes us Christians; it is your Book. There are such wonderful words in it; when they sink into the heart nothing can take them out again."

But it is not only the unlearned and simple of heart who have discovered priceless treasures in this matchless chronicle of mankind's moral and spiritual progress. Charles A. Dana was one of the most famous and influential journalists the country has ever produced—a scholar, a philosopher, acquainted with the best knowledge and thought of his own and past times, and moreover a man of affairs, who had successfully filled important offices under the national government. Hear what he said concerning the Bible:

"There is perhaps no book whose style is more suggestive and more instructive, from which you learn more directly that sublime simplicity which never exaggerates, which recounts the lowest sections of the city. Before, before, but without sentimentality or affectation. There is no book which you open with such confidence and lay down with such reverence. There is in fact no book like the Bible. When you get into controversy and want exactly the right answer, when you are looking for an expression, what is there that closes a dispute like a verse from the Bible? What is it that sets up the right principle for you, which pleads for a policy, for a cause, so much as the right passage from Scripture."

It is narrated of a New York missionary that he went to hold an open air service in Paradise park, one of the lowest sections of the city. Before he began to speak, he heard a man say "Damn the Bible, anyhow." The missionary at once mounted his barrel and announced his text today is "Damn the Bible." That made the whole crowd, including the man who made the irreverent remark, eager to hear the sermon. It was less sensational than the text, but it was full of wholesome and needed truth, and was exceedingly to the point, for it proceeded to tell in homely language just why the devil, who had uttered the same sentiment long before the Bible damned—namely, because it filled the churches and emptied the brothels; because it destroyed a man's desire to spend his evenings with drunken companions in low saloons and vile resorts and gave him a new joy in remaining at his own fireside and in the sweet and uplifting circle of his own family; because it gave him a new vision and revealed to him how noble even the humblest may become through pureness and uprightness of life and loving service; because in short, the Bible takes men from evil and gives them to God. Many a rough and many a fellow went away from that open air talk with a feeling that the Bible was his friend and with a determination that he would have it in his house and send his children to the Sunday school to learn more about it than he had learned.

Much learning, once declared a very learned man, maketh mad. Perhaps it does not make mad save in rare cases, but nothing is commoner than men whom learning has made wise in their own conceit. No really great man was ever supercilious or ribald in his attitude toward the Word of God. It is still true that truth is revealed not to the proud and wise in their own conceit, but to the reverent and humble, and it is these who linger most lovingly over the Book.

## PIERCED

By Wheat Stalk is Man's Cheek and He Suffers for Quite a While.

ST. PAUL, April 1.—While preparing a grain exhibit for eastern fairs in August W. C. King, exhibit clerk for the state board of immigration, swallowed the beard of a stalk of macaroni wheat. The beard stuck in his throat. He tried to cough it out.

Recently the beard, 1 1/2 inches long was removed from his right cheek. At the time of the accident Mr. King noticed no ill effects.

While at the Galesburg, Ill., fair his chest became sore. For ten days he was bothered with a swelling. Another physician was called, but he failed to diagnose the case. The soreness of the throat was followed by an abscess in his right ear. Early in February Mr. King was troubled with a swelling of the jaw.

Recently a lump formed in his right cheek. It was painful, and a third physician was called. He, like the others, could not understand the symptoms. Then the beard of the wheat was forced out of the lump.

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## Gompers Issues Call For Peace Congress Of the Laboring Men

Plan is to Have Meeting When Peace Terms Are Being Arranged in Europe.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)  
WASHINGTON, April 1.—The American Federation of Labor's call for a Labor World Peace Congress, to be assembled at the same time and place the belligerents meet to make terms which will end the world war, was sent out today to the organized labor movement of all countries.

Proposed first by the executive council of the American Federation, and approved at the national convention in San Francisco last year, Labor's World Peace Congress would be an assembly of workers to demand that the peace delegates of the warring nations determine nothing touching the lives of the workers without taking counsel with them. Such an assembly or representatives of wage earners close by the deliberations of the peace delegates is expected to have a large effect on the spirit and determination of the latter.

The call for the congress follows: To the organized labor movement of all countries:

Friends and brothers: Will you send a representative to attend a Labor World Peace Congress? This congress to be held at the same time and in the same city as the representatives from the different countries will meet to determine the terms of peace.

The American Federation of Labor convention, held November, 1914, four months after the war began, adopted a resolution which provided for the calling of a labor congress for the same time and place that the general peace congress shall be held, which will determine the conditions of peace at the close of the war. This action was officially communicated to all national trade union centers.

The proposal to hold a trade congress was generally discussed by the various national labor movements during the last year and some of them have officially approved the plan. In other countries, thought is concentrated on the immediate and compelling problems of daily life—problems so urgent that all else must wait upon the future. We appreciate the intense strain with which our fellow-workers of Europe await the outcome of the day's struggle on the battlefield and the ultimate decision of the war.

We are not unmindful of the issues at stake for which men are shedding their blood and giving their lives. We, too, have been confronted by national problems which have grown out of war conditions, and now our great concern is that out of the horrors, the suffering, the destruction of war, there shall come greater opportunity, freedom and protection for those who do the world's work—the toilers of all countries.

Everywhere the wage earners by service have proved their loyalty to concepts of honor, their patriotism, their value as men and women. In the past they have borne not only the burdens of fighting.

During the war they have been weighted down by the war debts and readjustments attending a return of peace conditions.

The workers can refuse to be the victims of the blunders, the evil plans, the ambitions of those responsible for this war. In their struggle against oppression have been born yearnings for human freedom, for better opportunities, for justice in life and work. During the centuries they have made progress—sometimes slow, it is true, but always progress. It has been a long fight from slavery to the present degree of freedom.

There is great opportunity in the immediate future for democracy and freedom. A century ago the feudal system died in the Napoleonic wars that convulsed Europe, and the estate established their right to freedom and participation in the affairs of government and society.

Slowly but surely the workers have been making demands for recognition of their rights as human beings and as members of society and have established many of them.

Since the outbreak of war, their economic importance, their political and military power have been widely and often officially recognized. Statesmen have recognized that organizations of wage earners are an integral part of organized society—part of the vitals of the nation.

In appreciation of their dignity and value, it is the duty of the wage earners to make demands upon the world assembled in the next world congress that nothing touching the lives of the workers shall be determined without taking counsel with them. Such a demand made by the personal representatives of the wage earners assembled in the same place and at the same time as the

World Peace Congress would have a tremendous effect upon the spirit and the determination of that congress.

Such a demand would set high standards of democracy and would give prominence to principles of human welfare that could not be ignored.

The labor movement is the great humanizing, democratizing force, in the affairs of nations, and it must have a place wherever the welfare of the wage earner is concerned.

If demands are not made they can be ignored with good consequences. But when ideals of human welfare, the rights and interests of the common people are presented and urged in world tribunals, they cannot be wholly rejected. These demands will not be presented or considered unless the wage earners send their representatives.

This labor congress is an obligation we owe to our ideals and to fellow workers of the present and the future as well as a great opportunity. The problem is to have the fullest and best representation in the Labor Congress and through it, voice and influence in the world congress.

The report of the executive council to the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held in San Francisco beginning November 5, 1915, contained a plan for the

holding of the proposed labor's peace congress. The plan is necessarily flexible and broad—the purpose is to issue

Full Representation from the workers of all countries, and you are urged to communicate with me as soon as possible, expressing the attitude of the labor movement of your country upon this plan.

The plan approved by the American Federation of Labor contains the following general suggestions: Let every national center affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions send more than two delegates to the conference. The labor movement of any country, even though not affiliated, could send one delegate. If there is no general labor movement in a country, let the representative of the organizations of that country agree to send one delegate. Then it should also be understood that representatives of this congress must be either officials or duly accredited representatives of economic organizations of wage earners. The delegates to this international conference before leaving their home countries should make provisions for publicity through the labor and reform press so that the wage earners of the whole world would be in possession of the truth in regard to what transpires. You will note these suggestions are to facilitate the holding of such congress. This communication to you constitutes the necessary

Official Invitation and notification to participate in that congress. Any additional announcement through the press that the general world peace congress will be convened in a certain place at a certain time, will constitute the only notification necessary for sending your representatives to the labor peace congress.

The proposed plan for the labor congress is formulated for the purpose of securing the representative thought and conviction of the organized labor movement of the world. It is well known that the labor movements in every country are a power for democracy, and insistently and fearlessly urge in every relation the paramount importance of the human element.

There are no other organizations that are concerned wholly and purely with human welfare—the protection and the conservation of human life. The labor movement everywhere is a movement of the people, in the interest of the people and for the right of the people. In all other world congresses and general conferences for considering national affairs, it has not been the custom to have representatives who stood for human rights and for human interests. Political, commercial, industrial, legal interests have always been represented, but despite the fact that nations and civilization exist for human beings, human beings as human beings, and principles of human welfare, have never been represented in these councils. It is this wider and broader concept that we wish to bring into the next

World Congress and so as to humanize and elevate the thought and decisions.

The plan of the American labor movement for this labor's peace congress has to do solely with the organization of the congress. We do not offer any program or any theory as to what the members of that labor's peace congress shall do. It seems best to leave representatives free and unhampered to use whatever opportunity shall be available and to take advantage of any opportunity to promote the interests of the workers in accord with their best judgment. We recognize full well that no conventional agencies or plans or device for the maintenance of peace can be of any use if they do not exist in understanding the will and the understanding to maintain justice, which is the basis of all real peace. It is this thought that was the ultimate purpose of the proposed labor's peace congress—that by securing for the wage earner of the world consideration and hearing of their demands, of their grievances, there would be brought about a better understanding of true national welfare and progress and that the principles that must underlie relations between nations should be in accord with justice.

By order of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.  
Fraternally yours,  
SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President,  
American Federation of Labor.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
Is Established by the Fish Rubber Company at Chicopee Falls Factory.

The Fish Rubber Company, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., has announced completion of its plans for the establishment of the department of industrial relations under the direction of Dr. William Hall Coon, formerly of the Massachusetts state board of health.

The Fish concern is one of the first of the large industrial concerns in Massachusetts to recognize the importance of conserving the health and well being of its employees and to take these matters up in a scientific and comprehensive manner.

The new department will provide for safety and health of all the thousands of employees at the Fish plant for the increasing and bettering of the hospital service and will include a division given over to the study of industrial relations having to do with the industrial relations.

In addition the Fish Company has provided free health insurance to all employees at the factories and provisions are made for free life insurance as a reward for continuous service. The latter, starting at \$500 in one year, increases \$100 each year to a maximum of \$1,000 in five years.

Elderdown is one of the poorest conductors of heat, hence its use as a bed covering.

## CLUB WOMEN TO MEET IN WESTON SOON

Extension Committee Meets and Makes Plans for the Great Gathering.

FAIRMONT, April 1.—To perfect plans for a meeting of the First congressional district of the West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs a meeting of the club extension committee of the First congressional district was held in the Manley hotel in this city Friday afternoon. Mrs. J. M. Berndhart, of Mannington, president, presided. The meeting will be held in Weston.

Called from Ontario. The Rev. H. A. Gunkle, of Hamilton, Ontario, has been called by the congregation of the Grace Lutheran church in this city as pastor. The church has been without a pastor since the resignation of Dr. L. K. Probst, who resigned on account of ill health. The Rev. Mr. Gunkle will take up his duties immediately.

Special Car. A special car was run over the lines of the Monongahela Valley Traction Company to Mannington on Thursday to attend the revival services being conducted there by Dr. J. W. Mahood, who recently conducted a similar service in this city.

Davis Funeral. Funeral services over the body of Mrs. Charles B. Davis, whose death occurred Sunday evening, were held Tuesday afternoon from the residence and interment was in Maple Grove cemetery. She is survived by her husband and five children, namely, Will Davis, of Colorado; Frank, Orr and James, of this city; Mrs. Francis Shaleford, of this city. The deceased woman was a sister of Mrs. James R. Linn, of this city, and of W. G. Wilson, of Elkins; Benjamin, of Morgantown, and George, of Salem.

Contract Let. Contract for the proposed new edifice of the Presbyterians, of this city, was let Tuesday night to John M. Kiser, of this city, and the work of raising the present church will begin April 1 and work on the new structure will begin at once. W. H. Nicklas, of Cleveland, O., is the architect. The building will cost approximately \$75,000 and will be a modern affair.

Organizer Busy. Miss Adella Potter, a national organizer employed by the national organization of women's suffrage, spent this week in this county, in the work of organizing the county. Miss Potter visited Mannington, Farmington, Monongah and other points and perfected organizations in many places throughout the county.

Sager Dead. W. A. Sager, a brakeman employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, died Tuesday night at 10 o'clock at the Cook hospital after an illness of pneumonia. Interment was made at Benwood.

Candidates in Fairmont. Houston G. Young, candidate for secretary of state at the Republican primaries, was a visitor in this city Tuesday. Senator E. French, candidate for governor on the Democratic ticket, was also a visitor here this week.

Visits Fairmont. Mark E. Prentiss, of Washington, field secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, made a visit to this city Tuesday and met with the local chamber of commerce.

Critically Ill. Mrs. Charles W. Evans, wife of the secretary of the Fairmont chamber of commerce, is critically ill at her home in this city.

To Erect Gymnasium. The Palatine Baptist church, of this city, will erect a gymnasium in the rear of its church building which will be used for the young people of the congregation.

Society Meets. The Marion County Medical Society held a meeting at the Cook hospital Wednesday evening. Papers were read by Drs. J. A. Harness and C. H. Neill.

Legion Does Fine Work. The sum of \$9,125 was turned over to the building fund of the First Presbyterian church composed of the women and girls of the church as the result of six years' labor for the fund. The organization pledged themselves to raise the sum of \$1,200 each year for a period of six years and exceeded that sum by \$2,000.

Badly Injured. O. E. Hudgins, aged 38, brakeman in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was badly injured when he was rolled and crushed between two freight cars at the local railroad yards Thursday night. While in a critical condition, it is thought he will recover.

Race Trial Is On. The trial of L. G. Race, charged with aiding and abetting Cashier J. R. Linn in the embezzlement of a sum approximating \$29,000 from the Citizens Dollar Savings Bank, was begun in circuit court this week and will continue into next week. Important witnesses were examined by the defense, in the persons of S. E. Miller, auditor employed by the Smith-Race Grocery Company to audit accounts of that company; B. L. Butcher, special commissioner employed to investigate a suit in chancery of the Smith-Race Grocery Company against the Citizens Dollar Savings Bank, and Harvey Shain, trustee for the defunct bank and president of the bank at the time of its failure. The defense will try to prove that Race cashed checks

## HISTORIC PERSONAGE'S NAME NOW RECALLED

By Enlistment of the Services of California Man in the Marine Corps.

MARE ISLAND, Calif., April 1.—As a preliminary to a proper preparation program, the United States marine corps has enlisted the services of John Paul Jones, and now has him serving his country in the role of marine private, attached to the local navy yard.

Private John Paul Jones, United States marine corps, who says his only relationship with the great naval commander of the same name is a similarity of purpose, temperament and patriotism, has "not yet begun to fight," for, until three weeks ago, he was a peacetime citizen of Brawley, Calif., without military training or experience.

When Jones finishes his recruit drills he will likely be sent to sea with other marine corps recruits, or else be assigned to some expeditionary force operating in foreign waters, or ashore.

and charged them to the grocery company, of which he was manager, when he knew it to be insolvent. Valuable testimony was secured from these witnesses. Attorney Harry Shaw, assisted by James A. Meredith, is the counsel for the defense, while Prosecuting Attorney Walter Haggerty, assisted by former Prosecuting Attorney Tusca Morris are acting for the state.

A point was scored by the defense when Miller and E. F. Morgan, the latter a member of the public service commission, admitted that the directors of the bank knew that the personal accounts of Race were being charged to the Smith-Race Grocery Company. Morgan is a director of the bank.

Social and Personal.

Miss Laura Bell Hill, a bride-elect, has been honor guest at several pre-nuptial events this week, completing a series of events given for her since the announcement of her engagement to M. B. Smith Haines, of Hill, N. M. Monday Mrs. O. C. Hill entertained for Miss Hill at a movie party at the Nelson and on Thursday evening Mrs. Arthur Lynch gave a 6 o'clock dinner in her honor. Miss Mary Nuzum entertained informally Saturday afternoon for her. Miss Hill and her parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Hill will leave Sunday for Wheeling, where they will attend the marriage of Lee Hill, son of Dr. and Mrs. Hill, to Miss Mary Pfaff, which will be solemnized April 5. From Wheeling Miss Hill leaves for New Mexico, where her marriage to Mr. Haines will be solemnized at the home of her uncle.

Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Carr are spending several weeks in New York, where the doctor is taking a special course in Bellevue hospital. Dr. and Mrs. Logan Carr, who spent the winter in the South, are also there.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Carr have returned from Atlanta, Ga., where they spent the winter and will remain here until they open their cottage at Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Mrs. W. J. Boydston left Thursday for Raleigh, N. C., where she will be a guest of her sister, Mrs. Howard Satterfield.

Mr. and Mrs. James O. Watson and family have returned from Ormond, Fla., where they had spent the winter.

Among Fairmont school girls who are here for the spring vacations are Miss Ruth Heintzelman from Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; Miss Mildred Le Masters and Miss Virginia Alexander from Miss Saywards school, Philadelphia, and Miss Mary Moulds Hurst, from Pittsburg. Miss Heintzelman leaves tonight for Wellesley. The Misses Ethel and Grace Heintzelman, who attend Gunston Hall in Washington, D. C., will spend several weeks here at Easter.

Physicians say this disease occurs in tropical and semi-tropical countries often than in cooler climates. Another interesting fact is that it affects more half-breeds than those of pure blood. More negro men have it than women. In the West Indies a case is on record in which about half the man's face was black and shiny, while the other half was as pink and tender looking as a baby's skin, giving him a most grotesque appearance.

A daily paper was recently issued on a train between the cities of Minneapolis and Spokane.

## NEGROES TURNED WHITE BY A DISEASE

There is No Pain but Victims often Fall under Suspicious of Neighbors.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 1.—Several negroes in south Georgia are turning white; that peculiar disease called vitiligo is affecting them. From some cause, which medical men cannot explain definitely, they are losing the black pigment which colors their skin. A negro near Eastman has lost all this pigment and is now as white as any Caucasian. As Uncle Remus would say, "He's whiter 'dan a town gal."

Affects the Town. At first vitiligo affects the skin in limited areas. Then these spots grow larger and merge into each other. Yet the man with the vitiligo can scarcely be called a "sufferer," for he endures no pain while his color is changing. This makes the process all the more astounding to him and his neighbors. The superstitious fear him, the vain envy him, for many negroes yearn to be white. Charlatans and fakers take advantage of this and travel through the country selling "magic powders" guaranteed to turn colored people white and other powders which "will take the friz out of your hair."

Several negroes living near Valdosta are as thickly spotted as a Dalmatian dog—the colors are reversed, of course. One colored man noticed a few white spots coming between his fingers and on his neck. For a time he managed to hide them from the prying eyes of his people. Then his fingers turned white, and a white ring around his neck appeared that looked exactly like a dog collar. His friends then told him that he was a doomed man. The white mark around his neck, they said, was a sign from Heaven that he was to be hanged and the white fingers foretold that his execution would follow a crime in which his hands would play the guilty part; he would strangle some one, they prophesied.

Loses His Name. One man lost his name because of vitiligo. In the settlement in which he lives are three men known as "Babe Jones." He was the blackest of the three and he became known as "Black Babe Jones." The other two he knew as "Brown Babe Jones" and "Yaller Babe Jones."

"Black Babe Jones" took the disease and began to get spotted. His friends changed his name to "Spotted Babe Jones." Then the spots merged until the black was nearly all gone. Now "Black Babe Jones" is a forgotten name and the man who claimed it is called "White Babe Jones."

Vitiligo has been known to follow a severe attack of scarlet fever. A case developed after a colored man's neck had been deeply indented by a collar button in a tight neck band; another case seemed to be the sequel of a severe burn. But these may have been only coincidences. On the peculiarities of vitiligo is that the skin that has turned white will sunburn very easily, while the black skin is not affected.

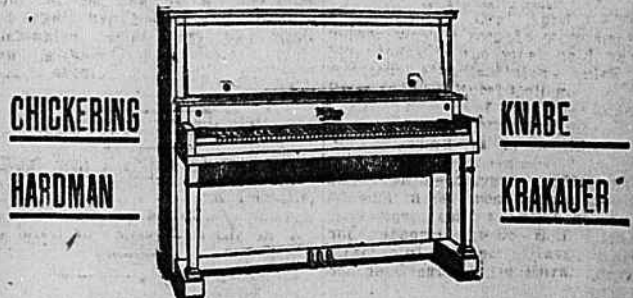
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Could you go into any large City in the United States and find all of these HIGH GRADE PIANOS in one Music Store? You could not. Why?

Because there are many Music Stores in the larger cities and each one must have some HIGH GRADE PIANO for its leader. Any one of the following makes are used in the largest cities as the Best Piano handled by any certain Music Store and we have them all right here in Clarksburg:

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Other makes of Pianos from .....\$200.00 up  
Used Pianos from .....\$100.00 up  
Victor Victrolas .....\$15.00 to \$250.00

And 5,000 Victor Records to make your selection from.

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CLARKSBURG.

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from this store represents the accepted modes in demand by those who recognize the value of refinement, newness and smartness, in women's Boots and Shoes.

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All the latest styles and patterns can be found here at most reasonable prices.

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FOURTH STREET